

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans Bee of the 24th ult. gives copious extracts from a file of the Cosmopolita, a liberal journal of Mexico, on the subject of the affair at Elila or assassinations in Oajaca, in order to better enable us to appreciate the true condition of that country under its present state of revolutionary excitement.

The execution of Alcevedo and others at Elila by the commandant of the Government troops Canalejo, is denounced as a repetition of the bloody scenes of the despotic reign of Bustamante. These excesses are compared to the conduct of Danton and Robespierre, but the day of retribution as there is prayed for, in the recurrence of another 18th Brumaire, which shall put an end to the reign of terror.

The Cosmopolita avers that such is the distracted state of the Government that it cannot procure money for a single campaign. That the same fate awaits the present system of centralism and consolidation as that which overwhelmed Bustamante. There are neither statesmen nor warriors; even the army was better off under the tyrant Bustamante.

In place of those veterans, those financial resources which the government of Bustamante possessed, an impoverished treasury and recruits enrolled by constraint is all the present government has to sustain it. The general distress has compelled the government to increase its circulation of copper money; this money is in such discredit that it is proposed to substitute paper money in its place.

But more than all, the signal of extermination which has been declared, will arouse the fury of the people and end in the downfall of the government! The ministry can no longer, as formerly, count upon the impunity of crimes of so dark a hue.

The sad results of the murders committed in Tampico and the colony of Texas have been severely felt; but notwithstanding the lessons of experience we have been taught, the same horrible system is not the less pursued. The example of Santa Anna, his defeat before San Jacinto, his imprisonment, and even the death he so richly merits, is not all that a sufficient avenger of the future to warn those who follow the same degree of crime.

All this is the result of the most perverse obstinacy, and of the bad examples of cruelty given by Santa Anna at Zacatecas, Fresnillo, and more recently at the Alamo.

The following items show that the march of the revolution is still onward, and that the greatest discontent prevails.

Congress, on account of the penury of the public treasury, speak of new contributions. Is there a representative or a senator, if asked, who can tell what has been disbursed for the war in Texas? Is there that individual living who can make a recapitulation of the sums spent, so dissonant, for secret expenses.

Mr. Fonseca, who has pronounced in the city of Poloca for federalism, is augmenting his followers, and seems disposed to march upon Michoacan.

A. Teutillan and Gen. Gomez have pronounced in favor of federation. On the 18th, at 7 o'clock in the morning, an extraordinary courier arrived at Gradelaria from Calula, bringing intelligence that in the latter city a rising had taken place in favor of federalism.

They write from San Louis:—"Every day we have the arrivals of the unfortunate officers and soldiers from Matamoros, the army having been entirely disbanded. The War Department of the Republic will shortly present in the most imposing manner a loss of its maritime force."

At Cohuli, Tamaulipas and San Lou is great complaints are made about the contributions, and great anxiety prevails to know how the money which goes into the treasury is disposed of.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

We are indebted to the New Orleans Bulletin of the 29th August for the following:

"By the arrival of the Julius Cesar from Brazoria, we have received some little information from Texas, although of no great importance. Greater concord prevails throughout the community—for some time past a little divided in their political views. The operations of the army, though not of an active character, yet are highly favorable to its continuance, until the successful termination of the existing difficulties of the country. The crops, considering the agitated state of the inhabitants for the last year, are very propitious, and in most parts of the country, it is said, will prove sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants.

The Mexican forces at Matamoros are represented by an eye witness, to be greatly reduced in numbers, and desertions continually thinning the ranks. In fact, the army is just what might be supposed to emanate from the Mexican Government, a common rabble for the sport of military despots, and a licentious priesthood. The whole country has for years been the foot-ball of such disinterested gentry, and the Government has been tossed from the one to the other with the rapidity at least of annual mutations.

By the Cesar we also learn of the abortion of a plan concocted in our goodly city, for the purpose of rescuing from his thralldom, Santa Anna.—The self-styled Second Napoleon is still however in 'durance vile,' and the eager desire of his friends to release him therefore, has only added to the greater security of his person.

Several individuals, it seems, recently left our city in the schooner Passaic, with a view to effect the deliverance of the captive, and by placing him on board, transport him to some safe place of destination. All concerned, however, will be arrested on the charge, and have themselves most probably be made to endure a confinement, not by any means calculated to enlist the sympathies of their countrymen.

Mexican gold may do much, and has brought out instruments base enough to attempt the liberation of a man, who has proved himself unworthy of the name, but has not as yet succeeded in lulling to sleep the Argus-eyed vigilance of those who love their country, and have within their power its most deadly enemy.

The few vessels of war composing the infant navy of Texas, are more than sufficient for the Mexican marine.—Without the protection of the United States marine on the coast, Mexican commerce would be destroyed, and their few vessels soon fall an easy prey to the hands of their enemies.—Mexico is powerless, and will never emerge from her present political and moral imbecility, until liberal and enlightened views prevail among her population; and debasing institutions of ignorance and superstition effectually rooted from the soil. We wish the struggle between those who are cankers on her growth, her greatness and prosperity, and the people of Texas, to be closed, and closed triumphantly for the cause of rational freedom.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE OF THE 29th AUG.

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP SANTA ANNA! By the schooner Julius Cesar, just arrived from Velasco, Texas, reports that the American schooner Passaic, Hughes, hence and loaded with provisions, wine, &c. and cleared for Texas, under pretence of trading; that their real purpose was to smuggle Santa Anna on board, but before all their plans had matured they were discovered in the act of going for him.—The Texian Government have seized the schooner and imprisoned all concerned.

The American Minister, Mr. Poinsett, had left Velasco for Galveston Island. He sent despatches to his government by the Julius Cesar. The Julius Cesar reports the Texian schooner Invincible, Capt. Bruce, having met about 30 miles from the S. W. Bar, in chase of the schooner Venus, she was within half a mile of her, and she is no doubt a prize by this time.

FOREIGN.

DEATH OF NATHAN MAYER ROTHSCHILD.

A ship from the Messrs. Topf, of the Merchants' News Room, Boston, brings advices from London to August 4th, via Halifax. The principal item of news is the Death of Rothschild.

NATHAN MAYER ROTHSCHILD, the celebrated London Banker, died on Thursday, July 28, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He was only 59 years of age. His visit to Frankfort was to be present at the marriage of his son. His illness continued for several weeks, before it terminated in death. He was sensible to the last. It is said that he had a strong presentiment that he should not return to England—but an impression prevails, that his life might have been saved, if better professional advice could have been procured than that found on the spot. Mr. Rothschild was emphatically a self-made man—the rise of his fortune was all within the present century. He came to England in 1800, where he acted as agent for his father in the purchase of goods for the continent. Shortly afterwards, through the agency of his father, and the Prince of Hesse Cassel, he had large sums of money placed at his disposal, which he employed with extraordinary judgment, and his means went on at a rapid rate of accumulation. It was not till the breaking out of the war with Spain in 1808, that his extraordinary means, which were displayed in making remittances for the English army in that country, were developed to any extent, so as to be known to the mercantile world generally. He was one of ten children, eight of whom survive him—four brothers, two younger, and two older than himself, and four sisters.—He married the daughter of Mr. Cohen, a merchant in London, who is said to have anticipated the success in life of his future son-in-law, that he entertained some doubts about the prudence of the match—and Mr. Rothschild was accordingly desired to produce testimonials as to his worldly means. The whimsical answer was, that whatever number of daughters Mr. Cohen possessed, he could not do better, so far as money and good character went, than to give them all to Nathan Mayer Rothschild.

The death of this eminent banker is one of the most important events for London and perhaps for Europe which has occurred for some time; his financial transactions have pervaded the whole continent, and may be said to have exercised more or less influence on money business of every description. No operations on any equally large scale have existed in Europe previous to his time—for they were not confined to his own capital and resources, which were immense, but were carried on in conjunction with his brothers in Paris, in Vienna, in Frankfort and in Naples—all of whom possess colossal fortunes of their own. Besides which, he had agencies established in almost every large city in the old or new world, all of which, under his direction, conducted extensive business of various kinds. Nothing, therefore, was too great or extended, provided the project was a reasonable one, for him to undertake. All the brothers of Mr. Rothschild are men of great capacity and knowledge of business; but it is generally admitted that they deferred to his judgment in all their undertakings, and that he was the moving principle of their great mass of capital they represented.

Mr. Rothschild, like the rest of his brothers, held a patent of nobility with the title of Baron, but he never assumed it, and was more justly proud of that name under which he had acquired a distinction which no title could convey.

The private fortune of Mr. N. M. Rothschild is stated to have been four millions sterling. His place in London was to be occupied by his brother Charles, who formerly resided at Naples, and more recently at Frankfort.

Price of Flour in Carlisle, Pa. \$10.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FROM NACOGDOCHES.

The Public has heard scarcely anything from Gen. GAINES' head quarters since his letter of the 10th of July, announcing his intention to march a part of his army to Nacogdoches; and from that post itself we have not until now, heard a word. If the Government has been any better advised, their information has not been worth publishing, or they have thought proper to keep it to themselves. This long silence has, indeed, begun to create doubts in the minds of some people whether Gen. GAINES had, in fact, commenced the neutral obligations of his country, by a military movement into the Mexican Territory; but the annexed extract from a letter received yesterday by one of our citizens, from an officer at Nacogdoches, settles the question, and shows that a detachment of our army is in actual occupation of that Mexican town.—*Nat. Intel.*

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. Army, dated Camp Nacogdoches, August 4, 1836.

"Since I last addressed you from Fort Towson, I have performed another march of near two hundred miles, and now, on a small hill which terminates, or rather on which Nacogdoches partly stands, our encampment is spread. We were two weeks accomplishing the march, which was truly fatiguing. Part of the country over which we passed had never been travelled before, except by men on horseback; and as we were encumbered with ox teams, a road had necessarily to be cut as we advanced, which caused great delay, even when no river was to be crossed, and the trouble incident to building bridges and rafts did not occur to detain us.

We reached this place about a week ago, and the firing of a small piece of artillery on our approach told of a favorable reception. The inhabitants are extremely polite and obliging, but many of them have left the town in consequence of the hostile attitude of the neighboring Indians, who are said to be so numerous that some do not consider the town safe now, notwithstanding the presence of the U. S. troops.

Yesterday evening the roaring of artillery, and the sound of martial music, announced the arrival of General Houston and staff. He seems to have suffered in health; and the wound he received at the battle of San Jacinto confines him still to his crutches.

"Report said a week or two since that ten thousand Mexicans are on their march to Texas, but, like most reports of the kind, it proved to be incorrect, though it is yet believed that about two thousand are embodied at Matamoros. The Texian army is daily increasing in strength and confidence, and will doubtless be able successfully to oppose any force that can be brought against them."

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

About 5 o'clock, on Sunday evening, Mrs. Catherine J.—a, the wife of a fine young man of respectable family and excellent character, the confidential clerk of an extensive mercantile firm in South street, was found suspended by a ribbon to the post of her bedstead, in the room occupied by herself and husband, at their boarding house in Grand street, where they have lived for some time past, apparently happy and contented. Another female boarder in the house was the first who saw the unhappy woman in this situation, and she instantly gave the alarm, when several persons who were in the house at the time, rushed to the scene and cut her down, fortunately before she ceased to breathe, and ere the vital spark had fled. When first rescued, however, she appeared to be insensible of the presence of any person, and to the occurrence of any thing that took place around her, and under these circumstances, a medical man was sent for, who promptly attended, and successfully used means to resuscitate her. The scene was now of the most heart-rending and distressing character.

The poor creature, when restored to consciousness became raving and frantic, calling sometimes in most piteous accents, and sometimes with wild shrieks, for her husband, who was absent from home at this time, and once or twice making desperate efforts to accomplish the destructive act in the commission of which she had so providentially been frustrated. She was, of course, restrained in her mad attempts, and ultimately she became so exhausted from bodily exertion and the mental conflict which was working within her, as to fall into a lethargic stupor, and in this condition she was when her husband returned to his domicile. His feelings and distress may be well imagined, when the particulars of the unhappy event were related to him—he became perfectly distracted. Before venturing to see his wife, or disturbing the unconscious repose in which she was laid in her room, he hastened to bring thither some of her relations, who, by dint of kind and gentle treatment succeeded in awakening her stupor, and in some measure her agitated feelings.

Yesterday, she appeared to have recovered from the effects of the previous night's adventure, and she left her boarding house to go to the residence of her mother, a very respectable lady residing in the upper part of Greenwich street. As far as we can learn, the cause of this strange and lamentable affair has not yet been revealed by Mrs. J.—herself, although some persons who have been inmates of the same dwelling with her profess to have shrewd suspicions on the subject. To these, however, it would be both unfair and unjust to attach even the most slight faith, and we shall leave to time and other circumstances to divulge the facts. The unfortunate lady has been married to her husband about eighteen months, and there is no reason that we know of for believing that they have not lived very happily and affectionately together.

[N. Y. Trans.]

A VETERAN PRINTER.

The editor of the Weekly Messenger, lately paid a visit to Hartford, (Conn.) where he records the following interesting incident:

Since my arrival in this city, I have had an interesting interview with the very venerable George Goodwin, who is now, I believe, the oldest practical Printer in America—being in his 80th year—but as hale, hearty, and active, apparently, as most men are at fifty-five and sixty. I found him in the same place, and at the same employment that I did when I called on him twenty years ago—namely, setting types for the Connecticut Courant. When I expressed some little surprise thereat, he observed, that he had been setting types for this same paper more than seventy years, and he could not feel contented to abandon his favorite employment at this time of life.

In 1764 there were but two newspapers published in Connecticut—one at New Haven, and one at New London. During that year Mr. Thomas Green removed from New Haven to Hartford, and established the Connecticut Courant. It was the size of a small sheet of writing paper, and about 400 copies were circulated in this and the neighboring towns. At that time there was no printing office north of Hartford, and none between Hartford and Boston. It is a remarkable fact, that George Goodwin, who went apprentice to Mr. Green, soon after the establishment of the Courant, at about eight years of age, has assisted in the publication of the paper, either as apprentice, proprietor or editor, from that time to this, a period of more than 70 years. Such is the truly honorable George Goodwin, who, by a steady course of industry, integrity and economy, has placed his family in affluent circumstances, and who, by his conduct, has set a bright example to the world, and especially to the rising generation.

The following puff superlative appears in the late London papers. We doubt whether even the Virginians will be able to recognize the "old dominion" in her foreign dress. She is a noble old dame, however, and has our sincere regards and best wishes for her prosperity, even should she be arrayed in her favorite linsey woolsey.

[Balt. American.] "In the State of Virginia—A most important Estate for those of moderate means, and who would emigrate successfully. Mr. George Robins is instructed to offer to public competition, at the auction mart, London, on Tuesday, the 6th of August, at twelve, in lots of 1000 and 2000 acres each. The Freehold Lands included in this important sale extend to one hundred thousand acres, situated on the mighty waters of the Ohio, in the commonwealth of Virginia—the neighborhood of rising towns, good markets, navigable rivers, and national turnpike roads. There is a direct communication by steam to New York, Orleans, Pittsburg, Richmond, Baltimore, and Washington. Three vast railroads have commenced, under the sanction of Government, who have contributed fifteen millions of dollars towards the completion. In three short years they will be perfected. The lands are in the counties of Cabell, Harrison and Giles. They are fertile, (almost beyond belief,) the soil adapted to the production of every thing that is useful. Industry, and a little capital are alone wanting to render this one of the fairest agricultural portions of the globe, and in a climate, it must be remembered, remarkable for its salubrity and invigorating powers; besides which it may be called the land of promise, inasmuch as the mineral and fossil wealth is nowhere to be equalled, and iron, coal, lead and salt are found in all directions in the greatest abundance. From the minerals on this property a source of commercial enterprise may be contemplated. It should be observed, in conclusion, that religious worship is unshackled, and there is a total absence of taxes. It may therefore be stated, in great confidence, that this sale will secure to those of very limited means, wealth without risk; possessing the only essential requisites of industry and talent. A farmer having saved £100 or £200 from the wreck of his fortune here, will find, at this sale, the opportunity to realize all his bright and early anticipations. It is not a speculation founded on theory—experience has demonstrated that it is a moral certainty; and consequently, a mechanic possessing £200 and upwards may confidently appear at this auspicious sale."

TALLAHASSEE, AUG. 27.

The Creeks, it appears, are dividing themselves into small parties of from ten to fifty in number, in order to elude the vigilance of the Georgia troops, and make their escape to Florida, where they hope to battle to their advantage. Hundreds, we may say have already made their way to the Seminoles, where, prompted by the almost universal success of that nation, and in conjunction with them, they will make a bold and daring raid. A gentleman recently from Hamilton county, informs us that bodies of Indians, from ten to sixty in a gang, are continually passing down, and when interrupted by the whites easily collected together, fly to a hamlet, and dare them to come in.

[Floridian.]

The daily returns of the Utica and Schenectady rail road amount to from \$1,000 to \$2,000. In speaking of the projected rail road in continuation of the above to Oswego, the Utica Observer furnishes a statement from which it appears that the receipts of the road will probably be \$190,537 per annum, being an amount equal to 25 per cent. on the cost as estimated by B. Wright, Esq. civil engineer.

The London Globe announces that "in consequence of the failure of the corn crops in the United States, several agents have arrived at Liverpool, for the purpose of buying up flour and transporting it across the Atlantic.—One of these agents is expected in Dublin."

THE "SILVER VEIL."

In the Globe of yesterday we notice the following declaration: "Henceforth Mr. Van Buren will be the Gold candidate for the Presidency."

It then goes on to argue that Mr. Van Buren's election will secure the extension and prevalence of a gold and silver currency, and calls upon the people on that account to vote for him.

How forcibly does this bring to our minds the language of the eloquent McDuffie, when speaking on the subject in 1834, which we then listened to with wrapt attention and which even yet rings in our ear! It will not be out of place to quote it here.

[Alex. Gaz.] "It is an eventful crisis in our history, and it remains to be decided on whether the people can be made the dupes of this monstrous scheme of ambition, covered over by the pretence of going back to a silver currency. Sir, it is not the first time in the history of human idolatry, when the horrid features of a foul and unnatural monster of imposture, have been concealed from the eyes of his deluded followers by a silver veil. You have no doubt read, sir, the instructive illustration of the weakness of human delusion, and the boldness of human imposture, furnished by the Irish poet in the story of the veiled Prophet of Khorassan. Deprived of nature's fair proportions, the bold impostor covered his deformity with a silver veil, and hoisted a broad white flag, upon which was inscribed, in words of sunshine, 'freedom to the world.' Holding out the alluring promise that he would set free, 'This fettered world from every bond and chain. And bring its primal glories back again,' he drew millions of devoted followers to his banner. And after he had prevailed upon them to sacrifice their souls and bodies to his unholy rites, he raised the veil; and instead of disclosing the promised vision of heavenly light, exhibited his foul lineaments 'in grinning mockery,' exclaiming to his wretched victims, 'There, ye wise saints, behold your light, your star. Ye would be dupes and victims, and ye are.' May the honest devotees of a hard money currency, the 'working men's society,' and all others who are opposed to the banking system, upon whatever principles, take warning from the example of these voluntary victims of a daring imposture, and avoid their fate! They here behold their fate accurately prefigured, if they do not rise up and resist the scheme of imposture which I have attempted to expose. Let the people of the United States rouse up from their slumber of fatal security, or when they do wake it will be only to clank their chains."

Ludicrous effects of Stramonium.—A correspondent of the Medical and Surgical Journal, who was called to visit an Irish family at New Haven who had been poisoned by eating Datura Stramonium, (thorn apple or apple peruw—some times also called devil's apple)—which had been accidentally mingled with a mess of greens, and boiled for dinner, thus describes the appearance of the group:

The countenances had a wild idiotic expression—the pupils widely dilated—the sensorial functions perverted—and the muscular system subject to an irregular agitation somewhat resembling that of cholera. The appearance of the family was extremely ludicrous. The children were laughing, crying, singing, dancing, and playing all imaginable pranks. They had no correct estimation of distances, or size of objects—were reaching their hands to catch hold of objects across the room, and again running against persons and things which they appeared to view as distant. The nail heads in the floor were pieces of money, which they eagerly tried to pick up. A boy, apparently fancying himself undressed, caught a hat belonging to a student, thrust his foot into it, pulled with both hands on the brim, and began to fret that he could not "get on his trowsers." The parents frequently called to the children to behave themselves; but their own actions being equally eccentric, they afforded a ridiculous exhibition of family government.—*Boston Transcript.*

Of late there has been a deplorable number of suicides in our country—not among the poor and miserable, among those who suffered from domestic calamities, and who sank under afflictions,—but among respectable, educated persons in comfortable circumstances, and who had apparently no motive in quarrelling with and quitting the world. A father of a family sacrifices the living when sacrificing himself; he rushes up on temporal and eternal destruction to avoid the transitory ills of life, while he subjects those he most loves on earth to those very ills. He who murders, expiates his offence through the laws—all crimes and errors are open to atonement through repentance, but how can he repent who rushes unbidden into the presence of his God—who takes away the life to which Providence has assigned its limit—who comes un-called for, unappointed, and unneeded. Let us not be deemed harsh or unjust. *De Mortuis nil nisi bonum* is a good moral, but for the sake of the living we must occasionally scan the acts of the dead; and suicide we have ever deemed, if not among crimes, among the most fatal of errors and delusions, the most unwarrantable, the most to be avoided.—*Noah.*

The Inauguration of Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky took place at Frankfort, the seat of Government, on Tuesday the 30th of August. The ceremony was performed in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the presence of a crowded auditory.

The Governor and Lieut. Governor were addressed by S. C. Morehead, Esq. on behalf of the citizens of Frankfort and Franklin county, welcoming them to the capital, to which they replied in appropriate addresses.

MADENOISSELLE CELESTE.—This deservedly popular actress completed her hundredth night in Boston on Friday last, realising the sum of \$35,000 for the above period. Flynn & Willard of the National, give her \$1,000 for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

The Philadelphia Gazette states that the Hon. HENRY CLAY lately had a

marvellous escape from death. He was riding on horseback in one of his fields, surveying his cattle, when a furious bull, maddened from some cause or other, rushed towards him, and plunging his horns with tremendous force into the horse on which Mr. Clay was seated, killed the poor animal on the spot. The distinguished rider was thrown to the distance of several feet from his horse, and though somewhat hurt by the fall, escaped without material injury. His deliverance was truly miraculous.

A curious circumstance is mentioned in the accounts from Hamburg.—The captain of the Liverpool, while on her voyage from Bahia to Hamburg, amused himself with fishing, and succeeded in capturing a large shark. Upon cutting it open, the greater part of the body of a man was discovered in the belly of the fish. The account states that the captain had in his possession the head of the body at Hamburg.

A Hard Case.—A woman whose husband was in the penitentiary, enumerating his sufferings, said, "He is allowed no visitors on Sunday; and worse than that he is obliged to go to church, which the poor fellow has never been accustomed to!"

MILWAUKEE.—Twelve months ago, and this place had no existence, the land being owned by government.—Now there are in the place from 50 to 60 frame buildings finished, besides from 63 or 70 under contract, and a population of from 500 to 600 inhabitants. This place is but little more than eight months old, and already contracts, amounting to forty seven thousand dollars are entered into, for grading the streets on both sides of the river, and constructing a bridge over the Menomonee. A steamboat is also being built by the inhabitants, to run on the Milwaukee river. This is going ahead.—*Detroit Adv.*

The Board of Health of Charleston reports, on the 3d instant, the occurrence within the preceding twenty-four hours of seventeen new cases of Cholera—2 whites and 15 blacks—two dead. Of the seven cases reported the day before, two more had died.

From the Danville Reporter.

The following verses are worthy of the English Augustan age. They are par excellence of the kind. In a court in one of our western counties, while James R. Dodge, Esq. was arguing a case, Mr. Swain, Mr. Hilman, and Mr. Dees, gentlemen well known in the western part of our State, (N. C.)—the first well known now throughout the State—composed between them the following lines, purporting to be an epitaph on Mr. Dodge, and threw them on a strip of paper directly before this gentleman, where he must necessarily see them when done his argument.

Here lies a Dodge, who dodg'd all good, And dodg'd a deal of evil; But after dodging all he could, He could not dodge the devil. Mr. Dodge raised the paper, read it, and instantly composed the following bone-cutter:

Here lies a Hilman and a Swain,* Whose lot let no man choose; They liv'd in sin and died in pain, And the devil got his Dees (dees.)

*The present Governor of North Carolina.

A writer in the National Intelligencer comments correctly upon the vast difference between the liberty and the licentiousness of the Press. This difference is not with many properly understood, wide and evident as it is.—Many persons think the Press not independent if it is not coarse, vindictive, personal, in short, licentious. What a mistake! Just as if the blustering bully was the true hero! Why, pure independence of spirit is almost united to suavity of manner, kindness of disposition, and nobleness and generosity of principles and feelings. The influence of these operates always to produce decorum and dignity; whilst it does not in the least diminish firmness and independence. As it is with individuals, so it is precisely with the Press, the conductors of which must show through their labors the fruits of the precepts from which they teach their minds and the moral principles which govern their own course. If the public would properly appreciate true independence, it would be better for the Press and for the country.—*Alex. Gaz.*

Frightened to Death.—A little girl aged eight years, the daughter of John Petersen, residing about five miles from Whitehall, was frightened in such manner, on Thursday last, that she died in about two hours after the fright. Her brother, a lad of 14, dressed himself in a dried bear's skin, and chased her as she was going to school.

[Troy (N. Y.) Whig.]

OWEN DAUGHTERY, who lately resided near Hunter's mill in Bedford county, was found dead on the 27th ult., near McKie's tavern, in St. Thomas township, in this county. It appeared to the Coroner's Inquest, that he had inserted a stick in a handkerchief that was around his neck, and then twisted it so as to choke himself and cause his death.—*Cham. Whig.*

TOBACCO vs. FLOUR.—The receipts of flour at Baltimore, the largest flour market in the U. States, except New York, were last week 1,937. The receipts of tobacco for the same time were 1,929 bbls. or 4,000 bbls. If the people are to be starved for want of bread to eat, they may still have the comfort of chewing.—*Jour. of Com.*

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WHIG VICTORY IN MARYLAND.

With sincere gratification we to-day announce to our readers, that the gloomy reports and anticipations of the two preceding days, touching Whig discomfiture, and the success of Van Burenism throughout the State, were premature, in all their important features, and have not been borne out by the facts. On the contrary, so far from having, as was feared, through supineness and apathy, suffered a total defeat, and in consequence lost the control of the State government by the loss of the Senatorial body, the Whigs have in very truth gained the victory at the polls on Monday, and thus maintained the predominance of their cause in old Maryland.

The satisfaction of our friends at this result, may be easily anticipated, after the unpleasant rumors of defeat from almost every quarter of the State. The victory is not the less welcome, nor the triumph the less cheering, or important in its attributes—it will readily be believed—from having been totally unexpected, at the moment when the glad tidings were borne in upon us from the distant breeze. From Monday evening until Wednesday afternoon, scarcely a doubt was entertained in any quarter, that the defeat of the Whigs was both certain and signal. Though such a result appeared to be but the necessary consequence of the apathy that had prevailed so extensively among our friends in the city, it was not the more palatable to that account to the Whigs of Baltimore, nor the less grateful to their opponents. The change that has come over both, by the substitute of the glorious reality of to-day, for the figments of yesterday, may, as the novelists say, be more easily conceived than described. And it is not perhaps the very least of the mortifying circumstances connected with the case, to our adversaries, that public opinion was set right in regard to the result, and the Whigs were assured of having gained the victory, at the very moment that the Van Buren party were parading our streets, in long drawn procession, with joyous music and streaming banner, in honor of their supposed triumph! Alas, that party bliss should ever prove so evanescent; and that the facilities of modern travel—the steamboats and rail-road cars, nurtured by the improvement Bill—should bring the means of dashing the cup from the lips, in the hours of high enjoyment and undoubted confidence—as alchemists might say, in the very moment of projection! For this disappointment to 'the party,' it may be feared that the store house of the future contains "no indemnity."

The statements put forth yesterday, and fully believed by all parties, at the time, were to the effect, that the Van Buren party were already sure of having succeeded in electing a majority of the Senatorial Electors, and were consequently certain of securing a Van Buren Senate for five years; while the success of the Whigs in Kent county was the solitary gleam of light that illumined their horizon. But it appears that very erroneous reports, with regard to several counties, had some way got into circulation; and the official or authentic accounts since received, show that these unfounded rumors were in every instance favorable to our adversaries and against the Whigs. After making the necessary corrections of former reports, and adding the results not heretofore received, it will be seen by our tabular statement, given to-day, that the Whigs have carried TWENTY-ONE of the Senatorial Electors, being a majority of the whole number, and thus have secured the election of a Whig Senate.—[*Baltimore Patriot.*]

FOR ELECTORS OF STATE SENATE.		
	Whig.	Van Buren.
Allegheny	2	0
Washington	0	2
Fredrick	0	2
Montgomery	1	1
Prince George's	2	0
Calvert	2	0
Charles	2	0
St. Mary's	2	0
Annapolis City	0	1
Anne Arundel	0	2
Baltimore City	0	1
Baltimore County	0	2
Hartford	0	2
Cecil	2	0
Kent	2	0
Queen Anne	0	2
Talbot	2	0
Caroline	0	2
Dorchester	2	0
Somerset	2	0
Worcester	2	0
Total	31	19

Whig Majority 3

This secures the election of a Whig Senate of Fifteen Members for the next Five years.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says:

While the Jackson procession was parading the streets last night in honor of their supposed triumph, the accounts of their defeat came pouring in, one after another, to the inexpressible chagrin of the leaders, who one by one, were seen scampering off as they got the news. The poor fellow in the procession who personated "Death upon the pale Horse," as soon as he heard of the defeat, is reported to have put spurs to his beast, turned a short corner, and run as though the d—l was at his heels.

The Baltimore Chronicle says: In the Van Buren